

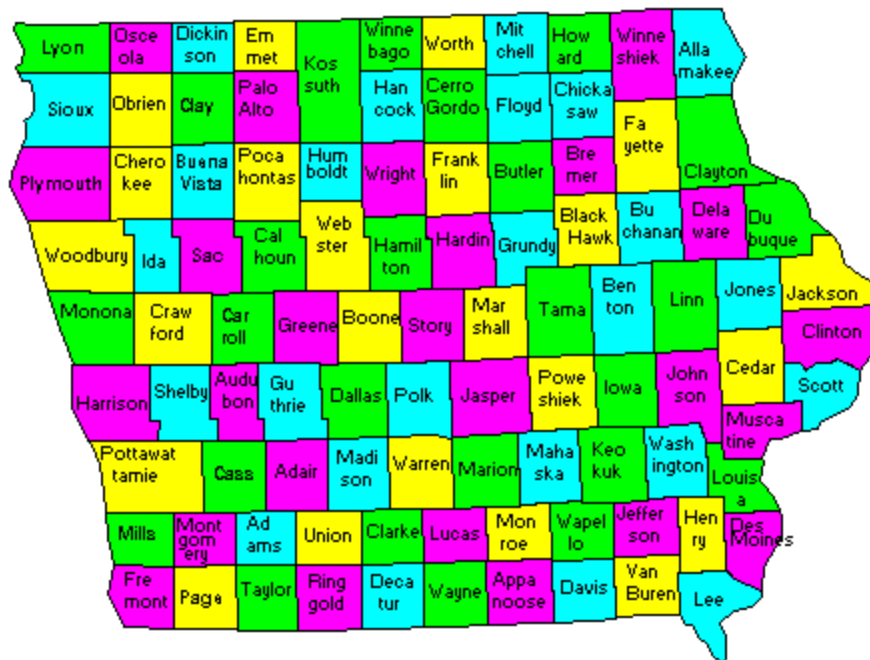
Office of National Drug Control Policy

Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

State of Iowa

Profile of Drug Indicators

February 2002



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

Iowa

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

Demographics¹

- Population: 2,777,000 (1990 Census), 2,926,324 (2000 census)
- Age: 25.1% under 18 years old, 14.9% 65 years old and over
- Race/Ethnicity: 93.9% White; 2.1% Black; 0.3% American Indian or Alaskan Native; 1.3% Asian; 2.8% Hispanic Origin

Politics²

- Senate Members: Charles Grassley (R), Tom Harkin (D)
- House Members: Jim Leach (R), Jim Nussle (R), Leonard Boswell (D), Greg Ganske (R), Tom Lantham (R)
- Governor: Thomas Vilsack
- Lt. Governor: Sally Pederson
- Attorney General: Tom Miller

Programs/Initiatives

- Midwest HIDTA:
The Midwest HIDTA was designated in 1996 and includes counties from the States of Iowa (included in 1997), Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.³
 - The counties in Iowa that are part of the HIDTA include Muscatine, Polk, Pottawamie, Scott, Marshall, Black Hawk, Appanoose, and Woodbury.This HIDTA was set up to deal with the methamphetamine problem in the Midwest region of the United States. The region's position in the "Heart of America" provides a fertile environment for the production and distribution of methamphetamine that is either produced locally or imported primarily by Mexican organizations. The region is predominantly rural with an economy firmly rooted in an agricultural related industry that employs thousands of Mexican Americans and Mexican Nationals who are often exploited by trafficking organizations in their effort to import and set up methamphetamine distribution networks. Additionally, an abundance of jobs available in food and cleaning services, the roofing industry, and meatpacking plants has resulted in an increase in illegal aliens who often facilitate methamphetamine importation. Clandestine manufacturing operations occur in rural, metropolitan and suburban areas.⁴
- Drug Free Community Support Program:
In FY 2001, four community coalitions in Iowa were awarded funding under the Drug Free Community Support Program. The coalitions include:
 - Story County Prevention Policy Board who received \$100,000;
 - Indianola SHEILD Coalition received \$100,000;
 - Clinton Substance Abuse Council received \$99,988; and
 - Grade A Plus received \$100,000.⁵

- **The Des Moines Weed and Seed Program:**
The Des Moines Enterprise Community was designated an official Weed and Seed site by the U.S. Department of Justice in the fall of 1995. The Des Moines Weed and Seed law enforcement strategy involves continuation of a multi-agency effort to take action against serious and violent criminals, including drug traffickers. Community Policing incorporates the use of a bicycle patrol in the target area and ongoing cooperation between the Des Moines Police Department and Weed and Seed Steering committee members and area residents. The Des Moines Weed and Seed strategy for neighborhood restoration is closely tied to the Enterprise Community's efforts in the areas of economic revitalization and physical (infrastructure) improvements.⁶
- **DARE Iowa**
In March of 2000, DARE Iowa, in cooperation with the Iowa State Patrol, announced the graduation of 21 Law Enforcement Officers from DARE classes.⁷
- **Clandestine Laboratory Emergency Response Team:**
The Department of Public Safety Clandestine Laboratory Emergency Response Team (CLERT) is comprised of specially trained law enforcement officers from the Division of Narcotics Enforcement, the Iowa State Patrol, and the Fire Marshal's Office, as well as chemists from the Division of Criminal Investigation. The CLERT provides assistance to city and county law enforcement throughout the state of Iowa. All CLERT members are certified by the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration in the investigating, dismantling, and removing of clandestine narcotics laboratories. Chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotics present both environmental and explosive hazards to citizens and property of the state of Iowa. The clandestine laboratory team provides safe and environmentally sound disposal of these chemicals.⁸

Crime and Drug-Related Crime

- In 2000, there were 18,239 arrests for drug abuse violations in Iowa.⁹

Arrests in Iowa, 1998 - 2000

Offense	1998	1999	2000
Murder and Non-negligent manslaughter	32	24	39
Forcible Rape	143	122	116
Robbery	318	359	305
Aggravated Assault	3,321	3,708	3,685
Burglary	2,107	1,839	2,145
Larceny Theft	10,690	10,253	10,747
Motor Vehicle Theft	805	643	651
Arson	150	116	114
Drug Abuse Violations	8,524	8,887	18,239
DUI	13,279	12,091	12,622
Liquor Laws	12,030	11,627	10,619
Drunkenness	8,802	9,471	9,991

- According to the 2000 preliminary ADAM findings, 51% of male arrestees tested positive for drug use at the time of arrest. In 2000,
 - 8% of male arrestees tested positive for cocaine;
 - 17% tested positive for methamphetamine; and
 - 38% tested positive for marijuana at the time of arrest.¹⁰
- During 1999, in Des Moines, Iowa 56% of male arrestees and 52.6% of female arrestees tested positive for drugs at the time of arrests.¹¹

Percent of Des Moines Arrestees Testing Positive for Drugs by Offense Category, 1999

Offense	Cocaine		Marijuana		Methamp.		PCP		Any Drug	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Violent	12.8	16.7	35.5	33.3	9.2	5.6	0.7	0.0	46.8	44.4
Property	21.6	28.6	45.1	28.6	16.7	32.1	2.9	0.0	63.7	53.6
Drug	24.1	14.3	57.7	57.1	26.3	50.0	5.1	0.0	75.2	71.4
Other	15.1	25.4	44.1	33.8	13.1	21.1	2.0	0.0	55.3	56.3
Total	15.6	22.4	43.4	33.6	14.0	22.4	2.3	0.0	56.0	52.6

Drugs

- In 1999, 5.5% of persons age 12 and older in Iowa reported past month use of an illicit drug.¹²

Past Month and Past Year Use of Selected Drugs in Iowa, 1999

Drug Characteristic	Total	12-17	18-25	26 or older
Past Month				
Any Illicit Drug	5.5%	8.9%	13.5%	3.7%
Marijuana	3.5	5.5	10.8	2.0
Any Illicit Drug Other than Marijuana	2.4	5.1	5.3	1.5
Past Year				
Illicit Drug	1.2	2.9	3.6	0.6
Illicit Drug or Alcohol	4.4	7.2	13.7	2.4

- During the 1990's, methamphetamine replaced cocaine as the "drug of choice" for many of Iowa's illicit drug users. Methamphetamine far from accounts for the total picture of trafficking in or use of illicit substances in Iowa. A variety of illicit drugs show up to one degree or another in narcotics investigations in Iowa, including marijuana, of which a large amount continues to be confiscated each year, LSD, and heroin. However, for quite a few years cocaine and methamphetamine appear to have dominated illicit drug trafficking and use in Iowa.¹³
- As of January 1, 2000, medical marijuana was in the process of being rescheduled. In Iowa there are different penalties for the sale of crack and the possession of crack.¹⁴

Juveniles

- A survey of Iowa high school students indicated that 34% of them had tried marijuana at least once in their lifetimes. The national average for lifetime marijuana use was 47.2%.¹⁵

Percent of Iowa High School Students Using Selected Drugs, 1999

Drug Type and Use	Female	Male	Total
Lifetime Marijuana Use (1)	32.0	36.1	34.0
Current Marijuana Use (2)	16.7	20.4	18.5
Lifetime Cocaine Use	6.1	7.8	6.9
Current Cocaine Use	1.8	4.3	3.0
Lifetime Inhalant Use	11.9	14.2	13.0
Current Inhalant Use	2.0	4.4	3.2
Lifetime Heroin Use	1.2	3.7	2.4
Lifetime Methamphetamine Use	8.9	8.3	8.6

- In 2000, there were 2,479 arrests for drug abuse violations in Iowa.¹⁶

Juvenile Arrests in Iowa, 1998 – 2000

Offense	1998	1999	2000
Murder and Non-negligent manslaughter	5	4	3
Forcible Rape	36	36	27
Robbery	85	87	78
Aggravated Assault	599	616	632
Burglary	903	725	914
Larceny Theft	4,720	4,456	4,594
Motor Vehicle Theft	359	289	308
Arson	109	85	74
Drug Abuse Violations	1,157	1,252	2,479
DUI	297	287	286
Liquor Laws	3,333	3,101	2,873
Drunkenness	335	331	354

Trafficking and Seizures

- In 2000, there were 3,035 seizures of marijuana in Iowa.¹⁷

Drug Seizures in Iowa, 2000 – 2001

Drug	2000	2001*
Methamphetamine (grams)	39,863	61,931
Cocaine/Crack (grams)	14,818	2,165
Marijuana (in pounds)	3,035	736

* As of CY2001 through October.

- In 2000, there were 511 clandestine laboratories seized in Iowa compared to 31 in 1996. As of February 1, 2002, there were 61 clandestine laboratories seized in Iowa.¹⁸

Clandestine Laboratory Seizures 1996-2002

Year	Labs seized
1996	31
1997	63
1998	320
1999	500
2000	391
2001	511
2002	61*

* As of February 1, 2002

- In Iowa, during 2000, there was a total of 650 marijuana plants eradicated.¹⁹

Marijuana Plants Eradicated in Iowa, 2000	
Outdoor Operations	
Eradicated Plots Outdoors	2
Cultivated Plants	270
Ditchweed	29,310
Indoor Operations	
Indoor Grows Seized	3
Indoor Plants	380
Total	
Total Plants Eradicated	650
Number of Arrests	851
Weapons Seized	3
Assets Seized	\$66,009

- Iowa has two major highways that intersect in the State; facilitating methamphetamine trafficking through and to the State. Rural areas in Iowa have seen an increase in methamphetamine production in clandestine labs. The DNE estimates that 90% of the methamphetamine in Iowa is smuggled into the State.²⁰
- Price and Purity Levels ²¹
 - Methamphetamine prices have ranged from \$135 in 1996 to \$90 in 2001. As a result of price changes, purity percentages have also varied throughout the years from 90% in 1995 to 14% in 1998.
 - Cocaine prices have ranged from \$150 in 2000 and 2001 to \$100 in 1994 and 1995. Purity prices have ranged from 86% in 1994 to 61% in 2000.

Enforcement

- The State of Iowa employed 7,433 law enforcement personnel. There were 5,043 officers and 2,400 civilians.²²

- The following law enforcement task forces are in operation in Iowa under the Midwest HIDTA:²³
Iowa Division of Narcotics Enforcement/State Fire Marshal/Division of Criminal Investigation — three co-located task forces seek to measurably reduce methamphetamine importation, manufacturing, trafficking, consumption and the level of related violent crime within the state of Iowa.
DEA Des Moines Task Force — a co-located, multi-agency task force who targets major methamphetamine manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations and related violent crime in the Des Moines area.
Muscatine Task Force — a co-located, multi-agency task force that targets methamphetamine distribution organizations in Iowa.
Mid-Iowa Drug Task Force (Marshall County) — a four-county, multi-agency task force, co-located in central Iowa, will reduce the methamphetamine use, manufacturing, importation, distribution, and associated violent crime in the mid-Iowa counties, and the surrounding areas.

Courts

- Of the 642 Federal defendants in Iowa during FY2000, 66.3% were charged with a drug-related offense. The most common drug was methamphetamine 61%, followed by crack cocaine 23.1%, powder cocaine 7.2%, marijuana 6.3%, heroin .2% and other 2.2%.²⁴
- As of January 2002, there were 5 drug courts in Iowa.²⁵

Corrections

- As of June 2000, there were 7,646 prisoners under Iowa correctional supervision.²⁶
- Drug crimes were the most common type of offense for which inmates were incarcerated at mid-year 2001. About 24% of inmates statewide were serving time for a drug crime as their most serious offense. Among female inmates, the percentage of drug offenders was higher; nearly 30% were serving time for a drug crime as their most serious offense on June 30, 2001. During the past five years, drug offenders have comprised an increasing proportion of the inmate population, growing from about 13% of all inmates in 1994, to about 24% of all inmates in 2001.²⁷

Treatment

- In 2001, 49% of juvenile admissions were for marijuana, compared to 17.6% of adult admissions for marijuana.²⁸

Iowa Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, by primary substance, 2001

Primary Substance	Juveniles		Adults	
	#	%	#	%
Alcohol	2,975	45.8	23,761	63.0
Marijuana	3,191	49.0	6,631	17.6
Methamphetamine	200	3.0	4,551	12.1
Cocaine/Crack	46	0.7	1,992	5.3
Other/Unknown	98	1.5	798	2.0

- In FY 2000, there were admissions 25,634 for substance abuse in Iowa.²⁹

Treatment Admissions in Iowa, 2000

Substance	Number of Admissions
Alcohol	8,265
Alcohol with Secondary Drug	5,816
Heroin	211
Smoked Cocaine	1,242
Cocaine (Other route)	405
Marijuana	5,946
Methamphetamine	3,348
Hallucinogens	30
PCP	7
Inhalants	27
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	25,634

Sources

¹ U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <http://www.census.gov/>

² State of Iowa Web site: <http://www.state.ia.us/>

³ Iowa Department of Public Safety, Division of Narcotics Enforcement Web site: <http://www.state.ia.us/government/dps/dne/hidta.htm>

⁴ ONDCP Web site, Midwest HIDTA: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/enforce/hidta/midw-main.html>

⁵ ONDCP and OJJDP, Drug-Free Community Support Program Web site: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/index.html>

⁶ Executive Office of Weed and Seed Web site: <http://www.weedseed.org>

⁷ Iowa Department of Public Safety Web site: <http://www.state.ia.us/government/dps/index.html>

⁸ Iowa Division of Narcotic Enforcement : <http://www.state.ia.us/government/dps/dne/>

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¹⁴ ImpacTeen Illicit Drug Team, *Illicit Drug Policies: Selected Laws from the 50 States*:

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- ²³ ONDCP Web site, Midwest HIDTA: http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/frames_midw.html
- ²⁴ United States Sentencing Commission Web site: <http://www.ussc.gov>
- ²⁵ American University, OJP Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project
Summary of Drug Court Activity by State and County, January 17, 2002 :
<http://www.american.edu/academic.depts/spa/justice/publications/drgchart2k.pdf>
- ²⁶ Bureau of Justice Statistics, Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2000:
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/pjim00.pdf>
- ²⁷ Iowa Department of Human Rights, Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, *State of Iowa at Mid-Year 2001 (Inmate Profile)*, November 2001:
<http://www.state.ia.us/government/dhr/cjpp/pdfs/profile2001.pdf>
- ²⁸ Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy, Iowa's Drug Control Strategy 2002:
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